

MISS LEOPOLD, SEC'Y LIEDERKRANZ.

Writes: "Three Years Ago My System Was in Run-Down Condition. I Owe to Per-na My Restoration to Health and Strength."



MISS RICKA LEOPOLD, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., Sec'y Liederkranz, writes:

"Three years ago my system was in a terrible run-down condition and I was broken out all over my body. I began to be worried about my condition and I was glad to try anything which would relieve me."

"Per-na was recommended to me as a fine blood remedy and tonic, and I soon found that it was worthy of praise. A few bottles changed my condition materially and in a short time I was all over my trouble."

"I owe to Per-na my restoration to health and strength. I am glad to endorse it."

Pe-na Restores Strength.
Mrs. Hettie Green, R. R. 6, Iuka, Ill., writes: "I had catarrh and felt miserable. I began the use of Per-na and began to improve in every way. My head does not hurt me so much, my appetite is good and I am gaining in flesh and strength."

GAS USED UNDER LIME KILNS.
Innovation by Connecticut Company is a Success.

The New England Lime company, of Winsted, Conn., asserts that it is the first to introduce gas as fuel for lime burning. The method is pronounced an entire success. The growing scarcity of wood fuel led to the discovery of gas as a substitute for wood, and the company no longer considers the gas method an experiment. The efficacy and reliability of gas have been demonstrated beyond a doubt. Had it been impossible to find a substitute for wood, said a member of the company, it would have meant the restriction and perhaps the total abandonment of the business. Gas fires are absolutely clean at all times—no clinkers and no cinders—and the lime produced is much whiter than that burned by wood. Gas also produces a more intense heat, and consequently increases the capacity of the kilns. The daily output at the company's kilns is increased from 80 barrels per kiln to 100 barrels, or a total of 700 barrels daily.

Switzerland's Silk Production.
Few people probably suspect the extent to which Switzerland figures among the silk-producing countries of the world, which, so far as Europe is concerned, have always been supposed to be France and Italy. But Switzerland exports annually silk to the value of about \$20,000,000, nearly all going to European countries.

Iceland's First Theater.
Iceland's first theater was founded only in 1897 and there is only one in the island—at Reykjavik—but it has taken firm root. The dramatic season opens in October and closes at the end of April, when a large part of the inhabitants go fishing.

SALLOW FACES
Often Caused by Coffee Drinking.

How many persons realize that coffee so disturbs digestion that it produces a muddy, yellow complexion? A ten days' trial of Postum Food Coffee has proven a means, in thousands of cases, of clearing up bad complexions.

A Wash. young lady tells her experience:
"All of us—father, mother, sister and brother—had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stomach troubles more or less."

"We were all sallow and troubled with pimples, breath bad, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and all of us simply so many bundles of nerves."

"We didn't realize that coffee was the cause of the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try that."

"Although we started to make it, we all felt sure we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we were forced to try Postum and were surprised to find it delicious."

"We read the statements on the pkg., got more and in a month and a half you wouldn't have known us. We were all able to digest our food without any trouble, each one's skin became clear, tongues cleaned off and nerves in fine condition. We never use anything now but Postum. There is nothing like it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

Secret of a Low Rental

It seemed unbelievable. For a moment the two studio hunters were afraid to ask the janitor if they had heard aright. Eight dollars for that great room! Eight dollars a month! It must have been 25 feet long and 20 wide, while the great ceiling rose 15 feet from the floor. They built in a more ample manner when this old residence was put up. The skylight, a later addition, was so large that there must always be a gale blowing through up there on the fifth story.

But \$8—surely the man had meant by the week. The two homeseekers, with feminine gulls exchanged glances behind his stolid back.

"You ask him again," heliographed one.

"No—you ask," was the silent message flashed back.

"Never—it must be you," insisted the first.

The second homeseeker thought quickly.

"Now, let us see," she said to the janitor, "that would bring the rent up to—how much a year?"

"By the year?" replied her unsuspecting victim. "Why, figure it up yourself. Eight times two is 16, ain't it? Eight times one is eight, and one to carry makes nine—\$96 a year. But we don't rent it by the year—you've got to take it by the month."

It was true!—true! Eight dollars a month was the price. You could not rent a hall bedroom in that part of the city for less. They took it, and held their breath while the decision was conveyed to the janitor. He seemed to have no objections to them as tenants.

"All right; will you pay a deposit?" Would they! Purses were opened and the first month's rent put into his hand in a lump. They would have tried to raise five years' rent had he demanded it.

"So," he commented; "I'll write you a receipt and take down the sign. Tomorrow you move in—eh?"

They moved in next day and when the few bits of furniture, curtains and rugs that had crowded the old studio were put in place in this new one, they came nowhere near furnishing it. The big table around which one had to walk in the old place was, in this, almost lost under the skylight. Everything seemed microscopic in such an apartment. They put up curtains, but they did not divide the upper half of the studio. A screen, somehow, looked like a baby fence.

During the first month they never got rid of the notion that they were living in Buckingham palace, or Blenheim, or the blue room at the White House. It was simply impossible to get on terms of familiarity at once with such a room, and they did not really feel settled till the second month, when there was a more definite "homey" air about the place. But no question ever arose as to how they liked their eight-dollar apartment. High above a street that was deserted at night, and in daytime busy enough to have a purely impersonal roar, it was more secluded than any dwelling either of them had known in New York. There was always the cool breeze through the skylight, and the sky seemed much nearer after sunset than the affairs of New York.

It was during the second month that they began to note how few tenants the building had. People seldom went in or out. There were signs on the doors of some old-fashioned offices. Many were deserted. Once every few days somebody else moved out. But nobody moved in. By and by the doors downstairs became placarded with signs:

"Skiddoo & Quick, removed to 23 Twenty-third street." Fewer persons still were seen in the old-fashioned wide corridors. As the building had no elevator, there was no elevator man to question. The janitor kept discreetly out of the way, for some reason, though whenever he encountered his tenants his manner had nothing out of the ordinary.

But when the third month's rent was paid the secret of these strange movements came out. The janitor felt safe in imparting it as soon as the money was in hand and the receipt given.

"This'll be about the last," he announced.

"The last?" echoed his fair tenants.

"Yes—the last month you stay here," he replied. "Next month this time you'll have to move."

"But why?" they faltered.

"'Cause they're goin' to tear the buildin' down. Down she comes the first of the month."

"And we've had only three months here, after moving, and now we must move again!"

"Say, do you know what this studio rented for before the building was sold? Twelve hundred dollars! Not a cent less. Blinks, the painter, had it, and was here 15 years. When the building was sold last spring he felt so bad he pulled up and went to Paris. So you got three months' rent for what he used to pay every week. My idea is that you've been living high. Now it's your move."

It was—and they did.—N. Y. Press.

Managing a Boy.
Husband (a literary man)—I wish you would stop watching little Dick for awhile.

Wife—But if I don't watch him he'll be in mischief.

"Yes, that's what I mean. When he's in mischief he's quiet, and I want to write."—N. Y. Weekly.

INEXPENSIVE AND VERY PRETTY

Wash Dresses This Year Are So Artistic and Well Planned.

An extremely pretty veiling dress was cut with a wide shallow neck opening. It was an extra light gray in the cotton voile with a simple little dot. The prettiest part was the contrast with the yoke and puffed sleeves, which were in cream mull with rather yellowish looking lace. The dress is made one piece, the top and skirt being joined together by two bias strips of the material fitted around the waist and joined by a little beading of white cotton openwork which is used to head the nun's folds. It also heads the inch wide hem of the material which finishes neck and sleeve openings. The armhole reaches down within two or three inches of the belt line and the gumpie which meets it has rows of the lace trimming running around the sleeve seam. The puff of the sleeve itself has horizontal rows of the insertion which is nearly inch wide imitation Val. There is an edge to match which is sewed in rows edging one another to form the collar and the cuffs which come just above the elbow are entirely of the lace edge. Two rows of it are sewed together straight and two more are gathered on this, giving the cuff flare and fullness.

A pretty example of these gumpie gowns is shown in a gray shadow voile with little gray flower figure. Three rows of gray velvet ribbon a couple of inches wide are put around the skirt far apart, and each headed with a narrow piece to correspond. A white Irish embroidery square yoke with little insets of the same in the extremely short voile sleeve are put in, and back and forth over them is worked a little lattice of the narrow gray velvet ribbon.

Lavender and white or blue and white striped chambray of the kind costing from 15 to 20 cents a yard has beautiful possibilities. The waists are made up with stripe running bias and around a little yoke of all over embroidery. The short sleeves are pretty if made mutton leg, the inner seam being short, and smooth, and curved, and set well forward in the armhole so as to pitch the fullness toward the back. The stripe also should run up and away from the seam. There is an undersleeve of the embroidered mull fitted tight and just covering the elbow. It shows to the length of a cuff. The same stuff is used for the yoke and white pique is shaped into a sort of little bertha finish which turns down around it. It is cut with a strip running down the center upon which are large buttons covered with white linen in the middle and the rim covered with blue lavender, as the case may be.

These buttons can be had made now in the two materials, as they were once in the one. Another little point to remember is that the kind of all-over which comes without holes or open work, but which has a rather sparse pattern worked upon a fine mull ground is the one preferred.

ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Strong, hot vinegar will remove paint and mortar from glass.

Rub grease on the seams of new tinware, keep in a warm place for a day and the article will not rust in the seams.

Starch and iron wide lampwicks and wicks of oil stoves. They will not then cause trouble in fitting them into the burners.

Do not wash the wooden breadplate in hot water, and it will not turn black. Wash with soap and warm water, and rinse in clean, cold water.

Always wash off the top of the milk bottle before removing the little paper cap, since it is by the top that the delivery man always lifts the bottle.

Use a few drops of carbolic acid on the damp cloth with which you wipe off the mouthpiece of the telephone. The reason is obvious in this "germ age."

Washing window curtains in winter can be easily accomplished by rubbing them in dry corn meal and then allowing them to hang a little while in a brisk wind.

Colored Wash Goods.
Pink is the most fashionable color this season, but it is always a great question how much pink linen, muslin or other wash goods will fade after laundering. To keep the color, instead of using bluing in the last water get a piece of clean red calico, enough to color the water. Wash it out until the water is tinted; pass your pink dress through it and the color will be as bright as when new. Lavender material is benefited by using bluing with the red stained water until the violet tint appears.

Green Salads.
It is very important that all green salads, such as lettuce, cabbage, celery, chicory or cress, should be thoroughly cleansed and looked over carefully. If the stems and under the curled-up leaves small bugs are frequently found. Watercress especially should have great care, for in the leaves small snails are hidden.

To Clean Porcelain.
Common house ammonia is much better for cleaning porcelain than sandpapers. Many of the stains on porcelain tubs, washbasins and sinks are caused by allowing them to be injured. When new porcelain is smooth and is rubbed with sandpapers it becomes rough and it is quite impossible to remove the discoloration.

In the Cellar.
It is a good plan to have some chloride of lime constantly in the cellar. It is a wonderful atmospheric purifier and will run away from it.

Good Colors for Houses.

It is not generally known—not even among painters—why certain tints and colors wear much better than others on houses, and the knowledge of just what tints are best to use is, therefore, rather hazy.

One writer on paints, in a recent book, says that experiments seem to show that those colors which resist or turn back the heat rays of the sun will protect a house better than those which allow these rays to pass through the film.

Thus red is a good color because it turns back, or reflects the red rays, and the red rays are the hot rays.

In general, therefore, the warm tones are good and the cold tones are poor, so far as wear is concerned. In choosing the color of paint for your house, select reds, browns, grays and olives, which, considering the various tones these tints will produce, will give a wide range from which to choose.

Avoid the harsh tints, such as cold yellows (like lemon), cold greens (like grass green, etc.), and the blues.

It must be understood that no virtue is claimed for tints in themselves, irrespective of the materials used in the paint. Any color will fade, and the paint will scale off, if adulterated white lead or canned paint is used, but if one is careful to use the best white lead—some well-known brand of a reliable manufacturer—and genuine linseed oil, the warm tints mentioned above will outlast the same material tinted with the cold colors.

Another Dig at Powers.
A few days ago Gov. Cobb, of Maine, and Hon. W. R. Pattangall, prominent in politics in the same state, were together on a train. Mr. Pattangall is a lawyer and an editor, the writer of the humorous "Meddybemps Letters" appearing in his paper, the Machias Union.

In the course of conversation, Gov. Cobb remarked to Mr. Pattangall: "I don't see why you and Llewellyn Powers should be so extremely antagonistic to each other. Neither of you ever fails to give the other a rap when there is opportunity."

At this point an interested listener in the car leaned toward their chairs and asked: "Is it really true that ex-Gov. Powers is of Indian descent?"

"Well, the Indians deny it," Mr. Pattangall answered, in his inimitable manner.

DOCTOR CURED OF ECZEMA.
Maryland Physician Cures Himself—Dr. Fisher Says: "Cuticura Remedies Possess True Merit."

"My face was afflicted with eczema in the year 1897. I used the Cuticura Remedies, and was entirely cured. I am a practicing physician, and very often prescribe Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Soap in cases of eczema, and they have cured where other formulas have failed. I am not in the habit of endorsing patent medicines, but when I find remedies possessing true merit, such as the Cuticura Remedies do, I am broad-minded enough to proclaim their virtues to the world. I have been practicing medicine for sixteen years, and must say I find your Remedies A No. 1. You are at liberty to publish this letter. G. M. Fisher, M. D., Big Pool, Md., May 24, 1905."

Gen. Mercier in England.
Gen. Mercier, who has fled from Paris to England, where he hasn't been enthusiastically received, once delivered in the French senate an elaborate speech on the feasibility of invading England.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. See a bottle.

When the average man does you a favor he never lets you forget it.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

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Libby's Food Products

enable you to enjoy your meals without having to spend half your time between the stove and a hot cook-stove.

All the cooking is done in Libby's kitchen—a kitchen as clean and neat as your own, and there's nothing for you to do but enjoy the result.

Libby's Products are selected meats, cooked by cooks who know how, and only the good parts packed.

For a quick and delicious lunch any time, in doses or out, try Libby's Melrose Park—with Libby's Camp Sauce.

Available from "Hot Spot" Grocers and Dealers in Every City.

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SALESMEN WANTED.

We want a live, active and thoroughly experienced salesman in this locality with sufficient money to buy outright his first month's supply of our Specialty Low Pressure Hollow Wire Gasoline Lights. A utility needed in every store, home and fully complying with insurance laws. As such a man we will give exclusive sales rights and guarantee to refund money if goods not sold in 30 days. Further particulars on request. The Standard Light Co., 600 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—More View Salesmen.

Business pays \$100 per month. Farmers, sons, students and clerks preferred. Standard Soap Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOWARD E. BURTON, ASSAYER and CHEMIST.
Assay prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, Al, Gold, Silver, Tin, Zinc, Iron, Copper, Ni, Crystalline. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Empire work solicited. Leadville, Colo. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.

LAND SCRIP

Approved Forest Reserve and Railroad Scrip for surveyed, unsurveyed, timbered or prairie land. Warrants: Recertified Soldiers' Addition Scrip; all kinds of Land Scrip bought and sold. H. M. HAMILTON, The Portland, Portland, Oregon.

BUCHAN'S SILVER FLEECE DIP

is unquestionably the best sheep dip on the market. It cures the worst cases of SCAB without injuring the wool. Instantly soluble in water at any temperature. Non-poisonous—safe. If your dealer hasn't it in stock, write the CARBOLIC SOAP CO., NEW YORK CITY.

INVENTORS proceed right.

Learn the truth about your invention before applying for patent—it may save you money and disappointment. Write for particulars. THE PATENT SEARCH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. N. U., Salt Lake City, No. 34, 1906.

THE LAXATIVE OF KNOWN QUALITY

There are two classes of remedies; those of known quality and which are permanently beneficial in effect, acting gently, in harmony with nature, when nature needs assistance; and another class, composed of preparations of unknown, uncertain and inferior character, acting temporarily, but injuriously, as a result of forcing the natural functions unnecessarily. One of the most exceptional of the remedies of known quality and excellence is the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., which represents the active principles of plants, known to act most beneficially, in a pleasant syrup, in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to contribute their rich, yet delicate, fruity flavor. It is the remedy of all remedies to sweeten and refresh and cleanse the system gently and naturally, and to assist one in overcoming constipation and the many ills resulting therefrom. Its active principles and quality are known to physicians generally, and the remedy has therefore met with their approval, as well as with the favor of many millions of well informed persons who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual experience that it is a most excellent laxative remedy. We do not claim that it will cure all manner of ills, but recommend it for what it really represents, a laxative remedy of known quality and excellence, containing nothing of an objectionable or injurious character.

There are two classes of purchasers; those who are informed as to the quality of what they buy and the reasons for the excellence of articles of exceptional merit, and who do not lack courage to go elsewhere when a dealer offers an imitation of any well known article; but, unfortunately, there are some people who do not know, and who allow themselves to be imposed upon. They cannot expect its beneficial effects if they do not get the genuine remedy.

To the credit of the druggists of the United States be it said that nearly all of them value their reputation for professional integrity and the good will of their customers too highly to offer imitations of the

Genuine—Syrup of Figs

manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and in order to buy the genuine article and to get its beneficial effects, one has only to note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package. Price, 50c. per bottle. One size only.